



Detailed Lesson
Plan No.: 31

Learning Area: Practical Research I	Grade Level: 11	Semester: 2nd Quarter: 4 th Quarter	Date: March 24, 2025	Duration: 60 minutes
Learning Competency/-ies:	Lists References			Code: CS_RS11-IVg-j-3
Content/ Topic	Reporting and Sharing Findings			
Learning Areas Integrated	Practical Research			
Key Concepts/ Understandings to be Developed	Properly citing references gives credit to original authors, avoids plagiarisms, and strengthens the credibility of a study. By learning how to list and format references correctly, learners enhance their research skills and prepare for more advanced academic writing tasks.			
Knowledge:	Explain the importance of proper citation in research			
Skills:	Demonstrate how to properly cite sources with the use of the APA citation style			
Attitude:	Show diligence and accuracy in listing references			
Values:	Appreciate the role of ethical research practices			

PowerPoint Presentation:

Reference:
https://owl.purdue.edu/owl/research_and_citation/apa_style/apa_formatting_and_style_guide/reference_list_basic_rules.html

The teacher will start the class with greetings to the students followed by a prayer, then checking of the attendance, which will be done by the class secretary.

After which, the teacher will have a review of the previous lesson, asking some students to have a recap of the previous discussion.

Ransack What’s Retained!

The teacher will present the following images with words then, they have to share their prior knowledge about those certain words. To add excitement in the class, those who can share their prior knowledge will be receiving ten points for the oral recitation.



Citations



Citation styles



The teacher then proceeds to ask questions related to the activity and to the topic to be tackled.

- Where do you usually see the citations, and citation styles?
- What are those included in a reference?
- Why do we have to include the references in making a research?
- Is it important to have a reference list? Why?

Citation - identifies for the reader the original source for an idea, information, or image that is referred to in a work. In the body of a paper, the in-text citation acknowledges the source of information used. At the end of a paper, the citations are compiled on a References or Works Cited list.

Citation styles are guidelines and conventions that different disciplines follow to present writing and sources in a consistent way.

Reference (also called a citation) is a detailed description of a source of information used in your work, providing credit to the original creator and enabling readers to locate and verify the information.

APA style from the American Psychological Association is a common citation style used in the sciences and social sciences.

Formatting a Reference List

- Your reference should appear at the end of your paper.
- Your references should begin on a new page separate from the text of the essay; label this page "References" in bold, centered at the top of the page (do NOT underline or use quotation marks for the title). All text should be double-spaced just like the rest of your essay.
- It provides the information necessary for a reader to locate and retrieve any source you cite in the body of the paper.
- Each source you cite in the paper must appear in your reference list; likewise, each entry in the reference list must be cited in your text.

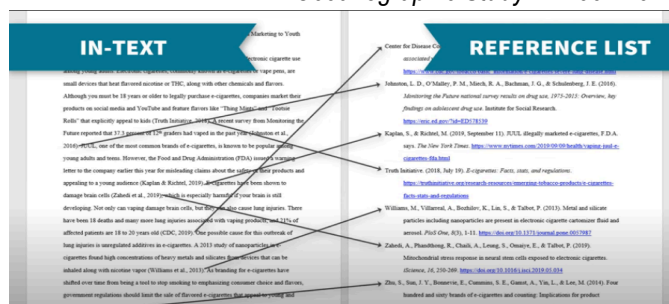
Basic Rules for Most Sources

- All lines after the first line of each entry in your reference list should be indented one-half inch from the left margin. This is called hanging indentation.
- All authors' names should be inverted (i.e., last names should be provided first).
- Authors' first and middle names should be written as initials.
 - For example, the reference entry for a source written by Jane Marie Smith would begin with "Smith, J. M."
 - If a middle name isn't available, just initialize the author's first name: "Smith, J."
- Give the last name and first/middle initials for all authors of a particular work up to and including 20 authors (this is a new rule, as APA 6 only required the first six authors). Separate each author's initials from the next author in the list with a comma. Use an ampersand (&) before the last author's name. If there are 21 or more authors, use an ellipsis (but no ampersand) after the 19th author, and then add the final author's name.
- Reference list entries should be alphabetized by the last name of the first author of each work.
- For multiple articles by the same author, or authors listed in the same order, list the entries in chronological order, from earliest to most recent.
- When referring to the titles of **books, chapters, articles, reports, webpages**, or other sources, capitalize only the first letter of the first word of the title and subtitle, the first word after a colon or a dash in the title, and proper nouns.
 - Note again that the titles of academic journals are subject to special rules. See section below.
- Italicize titles of longer works (e.g., books, edited collections, names of newspapers, and so on).
- Do not italicize, underline, or put quotes around the titles of shorter works such as chapters in books or essays in edited collections.

Basic Rules for Articles in Academic Journals

- Present journal titles in full.
- Italicize journal titles.
- Maintain any nonstandard punctuation and capitalization that is used by the journal in its title.
 - For example, you should use ***PhiloSOPHIA*** instead of *Philosophia*, or *Past & Present* instead of *Past and Present*.
- Capitalize **all major words** in the **titles of journals**. Note that this differs from the rule for titling other common sources (like books, reports, webpages, and so on) described above.
 - This distinction is based on the type of source being cited. Academic journal titles have all major words capitalized, while other sources' titles do not.
- Capitalize **the first word of the titles and subtitles of journal articles**, as well as the **first word after a colon or a dash** in the title, and **any proper nouns**.
- Do not italicize or underline the article title.
- Do not enclose the article title in quotes.

- o So, for example, if you need to cite an article titled "Deep Blue: The Mysteries of the Marianas Trench" that was published in the journal *Oceanographic Study: A Peer-Reviewed Publication*, you would write the article title as follows:
 - Deep blue: The mysteries of the Marianas Trench.
- o ...but you would write the journal title as follows:
 - *Oceanographic Study: A Peer-Reviewed Publication*



3.5 Application (20 minutes)

Maintains learning environments that promote fairness, respect, and care to encourage learning. [6]

Based on the topic, the students will be grouped into four (4). Utilizing the data gathered from the previous activities and discussion with the research question, "Why do you think learning research skills are essential in academic success?", the students must present their list of references and share to the class the importance of proper citation.

This will be a graded presentation.

Criteria: Critical Thinking Skill - 10 pts.
 Delivery of the Context - 5 pts.
 Originality - 5 pts.
 TOTAL = 20 pts.

Answers vary...

[Extended Abstract]

3.6 Assessment (10 minutes)

Retain the Knowledge!

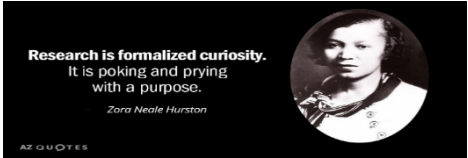
Instructions: Choose the best answer for each question.

1. What is the primary purpose of a citation in a research paper?
 - a) To increase the paper's length.
 - b) To provide visual appeal to the document.
 - c) To identify the original source of information used.
 - d) To demonstrate the author's writing style.

2. In APA style, where does the "References" list appear?
 - a) At the beginning of the paper.
 - b) In footnotes throughout the paper.
 - c) At the end of the paper, on a separate page.
 - d) Within the body of the paper.

3. Which of the following describes "hanging indentation" in a reference list?
 - a) All lines are centered.
 - b) All lines are flush left.
 - c) The first line is flush left, and subsequent lines are indented.
 - d) All lines are indented.

4. How are authors' names formatted in an APA style reference list?
 - a) First name, then last name.
 - b) Last name, then first and middle initials.

	c) Only the last name is provided. d) Full first and last names are written out. 5. When referencing a journal article in APA style, how is the journal title formatted? a) In quotation marks. b) Underlined. c) Italicized, with all major words capitalized. d) In regular font, with only the first word capitalized. Answer Key: c) To identify the original source of information used. c) At the end of the paper, on a separate page. c) The first line is flush left, and subsequent lines are indented. b) Last name, then first and middle initials. c) Italicized, with all major words capitalized.
3.7 Assignment	Instruction: Ensure that your reference list is accurately done based on how it should be formulated.
Concluding Activity	 Research is formalized curiosity. It is poking and prying with a purpose. <i>Zora Neale Hurston</i> AZ QUOTES To list down the references at the last part of the research paper is to avoid plagiarism and it is to systematically recognize other researchers. (George P. Lumayag, 2025)

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